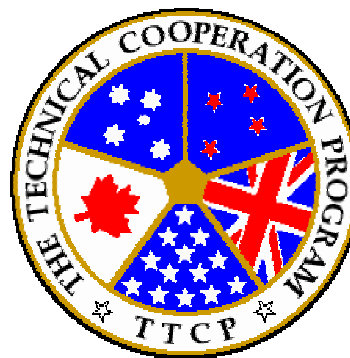


# AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN AND NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STANDARDIZATION FORA



## WASHINGTON STAFF HANDBOOK 2006

## Record of Changes

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Original | September 2002                         |
| Updated  | 4 February 2003, Electronic Edition 1  |
| Updated  | 03 December 2003, Electronic Edition 2 |
| Updated  | 11 August 2004, Edition 2              |
| Updated  | 2 February 2005, Electronic Edition 3  |
| Updated  | 19 March 2005, Edition 3               |
| Updated  | January 2006, Edition 4                |

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## INTRODUCTION

This booklet is published on behalf of the Washington-based Staffs of the international military standardization fora that are currently operating under separate agreements. The membership of these fora varies, but include some combination of the following countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Note that The Technical Co-operation Program is not a military standardization forum however; TTCP maintains close relationships with the international military standardization fora and therefore is included in this handbook. The purpose of the booklet is to provide a basic overview of the organizations in order to maximize mutual knowledge and co-ordination and to help minimize duplication of effort. It also provides a ready reference of Washington-based staff contact details so that individuals can brief their parent organizations on the capabilities and functions of the fora and to network as required.

This booklet covers the following fora:

- American, British, Canadian, Australian Armies' Program ([ABCA](#)),
- Air and Space Interoperability Council ([ASIC](#)),
- AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C4 Organization ([AUSCANNZUKUS](#)),
- The Combined Communications-Electronics Board ([CCEB](#)),
- Multinational Interoperability Council ([MIC](#)).
- The Technical Co-operation Program ([TTCP](#)), and

Each of the fora has separate web sites on the Internet and additional information is available from those sources. The following is a list of web sites:

- <http://www.abca-armies.org/>
- <http://airstandards.com>
- <http://www.auscannzukus.org/>
- <http://www.jcs.mil/j6/cceb/>
- <http://www.dtic.mil/ttcp>
- <http://www.jcs.mil/j3/mic/>

Amendments to this booklet can be coordinated through the ASIC Management Committee Chairman.

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# MULTIFORA STATEMENT OF COOPERATION<sup>1</sup>

May 2003

## Preamble

The following statement of cooperation between the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC); the Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB); the America, Britain, Canada and Australia Armies Standardization Program (ABCA); the Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC); the Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America Naval Command, Control, Communications and Computers Organization (AUSCANNZUKUS); and The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP) has been agreed between all parties. The original agreement dated 22 July 1999 has served the purpose of fostering cooperation between some of the parties. This agreement builds on the original version to encourage wider cooperation, particularly in light of the Global War on Terrorism. The original statement is held on file by the Permanent Secretary of the CCEB.

## STATEMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MULTINATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY COUNCIL, COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS BOARD, THE ABCA ARMIES STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM, THE AIR STANDARDIZATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE, THE AUSCANNZUKUS NAVAL C4 ORGANISATION, AND THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

*'Cooperation embodies the coordination of all activities so as to achieve the maximum combined effort from the whole. Goodwill and the desire to cooperate are necessary at all levels within the Services, between the Services and the Government, and between Allies. Cooperation is as essential in planning and preparation in peacetime as it is in conflict, and is greatly enhanced through the maintenance of joint and combined interoperability. It is a means of attaining concentration of combat power with prudent expenditure of effort'*

*An ADF Principle of War, ADFP1*

The Multinational Interoperability Council, the Combined Communications Electronics Board, the America, Britain, Canada and Australia Armies Standardization Program, the Air Standardization Coordinating Committee, the AUSCANNZUKUS Naval Command, Control, Communications and Computers Organization, and The Technical Cooperation Program (the 'Parties'):

- **RECOGNISING** that military operations increasingly involve joint and combined application of the national forces and that interoperability between Allied nations is essential for the successful conduct of joint and combined military operations;
- **RECOGNISING** that Command, Control, Communications, and Computer systems (C4) are a vital element of military operations;
- **NOTING** that there are C4 issues of mutual interest and concern to the Parties (all or severally), which are often addressed concurrently but in isolation;
- **NOTING** that, in response to an initiative of the US Vice Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Vice/Deputy Chiefs of the CCEB nations agreed in early 2001 that the CCEB should take a leading role in facilitating coordination on C4 matters between the CCEB nations and the various single Service groups.

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<sup>1</sup> This is a copy of the original document held by CCEB.

- **RECOGNISING** that sufficient commitment and resources must be applied by nations to resolve C4 issues of concern while being cognizant that resources available to the Parties at both the national and international level are limited;

- **RECOGNISING** that closer coordination of efforts and increased cooperation between the Parties in areas of mutual concern may lead to enhanced operational effectiveness during joint and combined operations and more effective use of limited resources;

- **DESIRING TO RECORD ARRANGEMENTS** to establish procedures and agreements for further cooperation and coordination of effort to resolve C4 issues of mutual concern to the Parties;

## **HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:**

### **ARTICLE I: ROLE OF PARTIES**

1. The role or principal objective of each Party is as follows:
  - a. The Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) provides an operator-led multinational forum for identifying interoperability issues and articulating actions, which will contribute to more effective coalition operations. It is the senior body for coordinating and facilitating resolution of those issues. Initially, work is focused on resolving information interoperability issues, which are considered to be key to coalition operations. Its member nations are: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States.
  - b. The mission of ABCA is to optimize interoperability through cooperation and collaboration in the pursuit of standardization and mutual understanding in order to integrate the capabilities of the ABCA Armies. Its member nations are: Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.
  - c. The principal objective of the ASIC is to ensure member nations are able to fight side-by-side as airmen in joint and combined operations. Its member nations are: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.
  - d. The AUSCANNZUKUS mission is to foster knowledge sharing that enables the Warfighter to successfully complete missions across the spectrum of joint and combined operations. Its member nations are: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.
  - e. The CCEB purpose is to enable interoperable C4 capabilities that make Warfighters more effective in coalition operations by influencing capabilities, policies, procedures and radio spectrum that optimize information and knowledge sharing. Its member nations are: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
  - f. The aim of TTCP is to foster cooperation in the science and technology needed for defense. Cooperation includes collaborative research, sharing of data and facilities, joint trials and experiments, and advanced concept technology demonstrations. TTCP also provides a means of acquainting participating nations with each other's defense R&D programs so that each national program may be adjusted and planned in cognizance of the efforts of the other nations. Its member nations are: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States

### **ARTICLE II: AIM**

2. The Aim of this Statement of Cooperation is to articulate for all participants in the joint combined and single service organizations the desire and direction of the leadership of the organizations for a coordinated and cooperative approach to issues of mutual interest and concern to two or more of the organizations.



### **ARTICLE III: STATEMENT OF COOPERATION**

3. We ENDORSE this Statement of Cooperation as an enduring symbol of our common desire to develop, maintain and enhance cooperation at all levels between staff of each Party on issues of mutual interest or concern.
4. ABCA, ASIC, AUSCANNZUKUS, CCEB and TTCP SUPPORT the MIC position as a leader in developing Joint, Combined doctrine and defining the Warfighters C4 requirements.
5. The MIC, ABCA, ASIC, AUSCANNZUKUS and TTCP SUPPORT the CCEB position as a leader in developing multinational C4 systems interoperability.
6. We ENDORSE the conduct of joint activities of mutual benefit to two or more organizations. To this end, we NOTE and ENDORSE the establishment of joint and combined working parties where this is practical and cost effective.
7. We ENCOURAGE coordination of effort to enhance allied interoperability which may reduce unnecessary duplication or nugatory effort on issues of common interest. To this end we encourage the exchange of details of meeting schedules and agendas and encourage representation by other fora when possible.
8. We NOTE and SUPPORT the establishment of regular Multi-fora Meetings of the Washington-based representatives of the Parties to further coordination efforts and to develop and agree an equitable sharing of effort and resources on cooperative activities. These “Multi-Fora coordination meetings” are to occur at least twice annually and will be chaired in rotation amongst the Parties. Meeting reports are to be distributed by the members to their respective national representatives.
9. We AGREE that participation in joint activities is voluntary and that recommendations from joint activities will be available for consideration and implementation if appropriate within the individual organizations.
10. We SUPPORT the exchange of information on ongoing or proposed tasks and AGREE that the outcomes and recommendations from joint cooperative activities will be freely available for consideration, and implementation if appropriate, by all organizations, whether or not they were active participants in the activity.
11. We AGREE that this Statement of Cooperation is non-binding in law.
12. We AGREE that this Statement of Cooperation will enter into force following endorsement of and signature by the designated Representative of each of the Parties. It will remain in force with the mutual agreement of the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Commanders, have signed this agreement on the following dates and places:

**For the ABCA Armies Standardization Program**

Signature:



Name: P. Barry, Colonel UK AR

Title: Chief of Staff, ABCA Program Office

Date Signed: 23 July 2003

Place Signed: Rosslyn, VA

**For The Technical Cooperation Program**

Signature:



Name: William Berry, US Civ

Title: TTCP Washington Deputy Representative

Date Signed: 15 July 2003

Place Signed: Washington, DC, USA

**For the Air Standardization Coordinating Committee**

Signature:



Name: P.A. Wade, WGCDR, RAAF

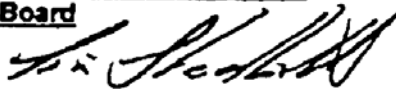
Title: Chairman, ASCC Management Committee

Date Signed: 5 Aug 03

Place Signed: Rosslyn, VA, USA

**For the Combined Communications Electronics Board**

Signature:



Name: S. Shadbolt, Colonel UK RM

Title: Chairman CCEB Executive Group

Date Signed: 5 August 2003

Place Signed: London, UK

**For the AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C4 Supervisory Board**

Signature: [ ]



Name: L. Kubow, Colonel US MC

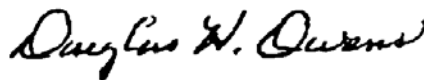
Title: OPNAV N610

Date Signed: 27 May 03

Place Signed: Washington, DC

**For the Multinational Interoperability Council**

Signature:



Name: D. Owens, Colonel US AF

Title: Chairman MIC Capstone MIWG  
U.S. Joint Staff, Assistant Deputy Director for  
Global Operations, J-3

Date Signed: 26 Sep 03

Place Signed: Pentagon  
Washington D.C.

# MIC – CCEB STATEMENT OF COOPERATION

## Preamble

Both parties have agreed to the following statement of cooperation between the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) and the Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB). The Permanent Secretary of the CCEB holds the original statement on file.

### **STATEMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS BOARD AND THE MULTINATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY COUNCIL**

*‘Cooperation embodies the coordination of all activities so as to achieve the maximum combined effort from the whole. Goodwill and the desire to cooperate are necessary at all levels within the Services, between the Services and the Government, and between Allies.*

*Cooperation is as essential in planning and preparation in peacetime as it is in conflict, and is greatly enhanced through the maintenance of joint and combined interoperability. It is a means of attaining concentration of combat power with prudent expenditure of effort’*

An ADF Principle of War, ADFP1

The Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB) and the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) (the ‘Participants’):

- **RECOGNIZING** that military operations will increasingly involve joint and combined application of the national forces and that interoperability between Allied nations is essential for the successful conduct of joint and combined military operations;

- **RECOGNIZING** that Command, Control, and Communications and Computer Systems (C4) is a vital element of military operations;

- **RECOGNIZING** that sufficient commitment and resources must be applied by nations to resolve C4 issues of concern while being cognizant that resources available to the Participants at both the national and international level are limited;

- **RECOGNIZING** that closer coordination of efforts and increased cooperation between the Participants in areas of mutual concern may lead to enhanced operational effectiveness during joint and combined operations and more effective use of limited resources;

- **DESIRING TO RECORD ARRANGEMENTS** to establish procedures and agreements for further cooperation and coordination of effort to resolve C4 issues of mutual concern to the Participants;

**HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:**

**ARTICLE I: ROLE OF PARTICIPANTS**

1. The role or principal objective of each Participant is as follows:
  - a. The Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB) role is to enable interoperable C4 capabilities that make warfighters more effective in coalition operations by influencing capabilities, policies, procedures and radio spectrum that optimize information and knowledge. Member nations are: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
  - b. The Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) role is to provide a multinational senior level forum to address policy, doctrinal, and planning issues affecting "information interoperability" in multinational operations. The overall goal of the MIC is to provide for the exchange of relevant information across national boundaries in support of the warfighter in coalition operations. Its member nations are: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**ARTICLE II: AIM**

2. The aim of this Statement of Cooperation is to articulate for all participants the desire and direction of the CCEB and MIC leadership for a coordinated and cooperative approach to issues of mutual interest and concern.

**ARTICLE III: STATEMENT OF COOPERATION**

3. We ENDORSE the Statement of Cooperation as an enduring symbol of our common desire to develop, maintain, and enhance cooperation at all levels between staff of each Participant on issues of mutual interest or concern.
4. The MIC SUPPORTS the CCEB position as a leader in developing multinational C4 systems interoperability.
5. The CCEB SUPPORTS the MIC position as a leader in developing Joint/Combined doctrine and defining the Warfighters C4 requirements.
6. We INTEND that the CCEB Executive Group Chairman will also chair the Network Multinational Interoperability Working Group (MIWG) and that the CCEB will fully support the MIC Network MIWG. When the chairmanship of the CCEB Executive Group (EG) is held by a CCEB member nation that is not a MIC member, the CCEB EG will designate the Network MIWG Chairman.
7. The CCEB INTENDS that non-CCEB members of the MIC will be invited to participate in those CCEB groups directly involved in MIC directed activities.
8. We INTEND that New Zealand is granted observer status at MIC meetings.
9. We INTEND that the CCEB will be represented and provide status updates at the MIC, MIWG, and Executive Committee meetings as required.

10. We INTEND that the MIC will be represented and provide status updates at CCEB Board, Executive Group, and Working Group meetings as required.
11. We SUPPORT the exchange of information on ongoing or proposed tasks and INTEND that the outcomes and recommendations from joint cooperative activities will be freely available for consideration and implementation if appropriate, by both Participants, whether or not they were active participants in the activity.
12. We INTEND that this Statement of Cooperation is non-binding in law.
13. We INTEND that this Statement of Cooperation will enter into effect following endorsement of and signature by the Senior Principal of each of the Participants.

**For the Combined Communications  
Electronics Board**

Signature: 

Name: Air Vice Marshal P.G. Nicholson

Date Signed: 7 September 2001

Place Signed: Canberra Australia

**For the Multinational  
Interoperability Council**

Signature: 

Name: G. S. Newbold  
Lieutenant General, U.S.M.C.  
Director for Operations

Date Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Place Signed: Pentagon, Washington D.C.

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# CHAPTER 1

## AMERICAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN ARMIES' PROGRAM

### History Of The Program

101. The American, British, Canadian and Australian (ABCA) Armies' Program originated as a result of the close cooperation that developed between the Allied Armies during World War II. This relationship was formalized in 1947 when the *Plan to Effect Standardization* was initiated between the Armies of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. The ABCA Program was formally established on 12 December 1949, and in 1954, the plan was progressed into the *Basic Standardization Concept*.

102. In 1963, Australia joined the organization, and in 1964, the *Basic Standardization Agreement (BSA 64)* was ratified by the four participating Armies. *BSA 64* serves as the current legal foundation for the ABCA Program. New Zealand gained observer status in the Program in 1965. The USMC was granted observer status in 2004.

### Mission

103. The ABCA Mission is:

**to optimize interoperability through cooperation and collaboration in the continuous pursuit of standardization and mutual understanding in order to integrate the capabilities of the ABCA Armies in Coalition Operations.**

### Organization of the Program

104. **Executive Council (EC).** The EC, typically at the Vice/Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army level, governs the Program. Informed by national perspectives, operational experience, Program reports, coalition lessons and joint/interagency/multinational (JIM) considerations, the EC provides strategic guidance, endorses Program activities, ensures commitment of the related national resources, and guides the work of the National Directors.

105. **National Directors (NDs).** NDs, typically at the one- or two-star level, are responsible to the EC for providing direction and operational oversight of the Program by determining, shaping and monitoring Program activities, including prioritization of effort, authorization of tasks and commitment of resources required to achieve the intent of the EC's strategic guidance. At the Program's Annual Meeting, the NDs assign Interoperability Objectives (IOs) to the Capability Groups and then make approval decisions on the tasks proposed by the Groups to address those IOs.

106. **Program Office.** The Program Office is responsible to the NDs for the management of the Program through coordination of Program activities and groups, publication and dissemination of ABCA products, collection and dissemination of coalition lessons, liaison with JIM agencies/fora, and provision of Program secretariat support. The Program Office comprises:

| Position   | Abvn        | Rank     | Nation         | CG      | SG      |
|--|-------------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Chief of Staff   | COS         | Col      | rotationa<br>l |         |         |
| SO1 Combat   | SO1 Cbt     | LTC      | US             | Sense   |         |
| SO1 Combat Support   | SO1 Cbt Spt | Lt Col   | UK             | Act     |         |
| SO1 Communications, Command, Control, Computing and Intelligence | SO1 C4I     | LCol     | CA             | Command | S&T     |
| SO1 Combat Service Support                                       | SO1 CSS     | LTCOL    | AS             | Sustain | Futures |
| CO1 Coalition Operations   | SO1 Cops    | Lt Col   | NZ             | Shield  | E2      |
| Assistant Chief of Staff   | Asst COS    | civilian | US             |         |         |
| SO Coordination  | SO(C)       | MAJ      | AS             |         |         |
| SO Agreements  | SO(A)       | civilian | UK             |         |         |

|                         |    |    |    |  |  |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|--|--|
| Chief Clerk / Webmaster | CC | WO | CA |  |  |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|--|--|

107. **Capability Groups (CGs).** CGs comprise national representatives who are knowledgeable in the CG's specific capability area (i.e., Command, Sense, Act, Shield or Sustain). CG leadership is allocated to a Colonel from one of the Armies on a standing basis. CGs seek to optimize coalition interoperability within their capability area in accordance with the IOs assigned by the NDs. CGs conduct interoperability gap analysis, propose tasks to mitigate identified gaps, establish Project Teams to conduct approved tasks and manage the Program products that belong to the CG.

- a. **CG Command.** CG Command is concerned with the interoperability aspects of the command and control of coalition forces within an operational battlespace, including all of the related processes, systems and tools, such as planning, decision-making, information exchange, battlespace management and situational awareness.
- b. **CG Sense.** CG Sense is concerned with the interoperability aspects of the provision of knowledge and understanding of the coalition operational battlespace, especially of adversaries, neutrals, non-combatants, weather and terrain. It includes all of the related processes, systems and tools that manage and integrate coalition data collection assets and that fuse and analyze the respective output.
- c. **CG Act.** CA Act is concerned with the interoperability aspects of the employment of coalition forces and the exercise of coalition combat power, especially through the synchronization of manoeuvre, firepower and information, within a tactical or operational battlespace to achieve desired effects.
- d. **CG Shield.** CG Shield is concerned with the interoperability aspects of the protection of coalition forces, resources and facilities in order to ensure the force's survivability, conserve its fighting potential, facilitate its freedom of action and degrade the adversaries' ability to carry out hostile actions.
- e. **CG Sustain.** CG Sustain is concerned with the interoperability aspects of the provision, distribution and management of the logistics, personnel and other support required to maintain and prolong the operations of a coalition force within an operational battlespace.

108. **Support Groups (SGs).** SGs comprise national representatives who are knowledgeable in the Group's support area. SG leadership is allocated to one of the Armies on a standing basis and typically assigned to a Colonel by that Army. SGs are primarily focused on providing advice and support to the Program, especially to the CGs, in relation to their support area. SGs also propose tasks, establish Project Teams and manage their Program products.

- a. **SG Futures.** SG Futures is responsible to the NDs to advise the Program on the likely nature of coalition operations and security environment in which the ABCA Armies can expect to operate, out to twenty years, in order to provide a framework for the analysis and development of coalition interoperability.
- b. **SG Science and Technology (S&T).** SG S&T is responsible to the NDs to advise the Program from and research and development perspective on scientific, technological and materiel issues. The group will inform the National Research and Development communities of ABCA's areas of interest.
- c. **SG Exercise and Experimentation (E2).** SG E2 is responsible to the NDs to provide advice and support to the Program concerning the planning and coordination of ABCA exercise and experimentation activities, for the collection, analysis and sharing of coalition lessons for operations, exercises and experiments and to provide operational analysis and research support as required.

109. **Project Teams (PTs).** PTs are established by the NDs and are each responsible to an applicable CG for the development and delivery of an ABCA product (e.g., an ABCA Standard) intended to mitigate an identified interoperability gap. Once the assigned deliverable has been achieved, the PT is disbanded, transformed into an Information Team or assigned a new task, as appropriate.

110. **Information Teams (ITs).** ITs are established by the NDs and overseen by a Program Office SO1 for the exchange information intended to optimize ABCA interoperability as well as support Army



force development in a specified subject area. ITs are not resourced by the Program to conduct physical meetings or carry out other related activities.

111. **National Coordinators (Coords).** National Coords are the single point of staff contact for the ABCA Program in the Armies. They are responsible to their own Army's ND for overseeing, coordinating and facilitating that Army's participation in the Program.

112. **Standardization Representatives (STANREPs).** STANREPs are officers appointed by an Army to be based and accredited in one of the other ABCA nations, under the authority of BSA 64, for the purpose of facilitating information exchange, materiel transactions and standardization activities.

### **Program Planning System (PPS)**

113. The ABCA PPS is an annually recurring planning cycle that assesses the Armies' interoperability status, receives Strategic Guidance, identifies interoperability gaps, determines gap mitigation tasks, prioritizes these tasks, implements the tasks that can be resourced, and assesses the interoperability status again for the start of the next cycle. This system comprises the following elements:

- a. **Program Assessment.** From the end of the previous year's Annual Meeting until the start of the next one, the Armies consider the coalition interoperability issues that need to be addressed. To assist, the Program Office collates relevant information (e.g., lessons collected from operations, exercises and experiments; outputs from other JIM interoperability fora) into the Program Inputs, which are distributed prior to the NDs' meeting in Oct/Nov. Subsequently, the Armies submit and exchange their National Inputs prior to the NDs' VTC in Jan/Feb.
- b. **Strategic Guidance.** Where appropriate, the EC issues or revises their Strategic Guidance prior to the start of the Annual Meeting.
- c. **Interoperability Objectives (IOs).** The NDs consider the Program and National Inputs and then translate the Strategic Guidance into a set of more specific IOs, which they issue to the CGs and SGs prior to the Annual Meeting.
- d. **Task Proposals.** During the Annual Meeting, the CGs/SGs conduct interoperability gap analysis relevant to the IOs in order to determine possible tasks that will mitigate the gaps they identify. To conduct the gap analysis, CGs/SGs rely on their expertise in their capability/support area, participate in cross-walks with the other CGs/SGs and are mentored by the NDs.
- e. **Program Plan.** At the end of the Annual Meeting, the CG/SG leaders present their group's task proposals to the NDs, who approve, adjust, defer or disapprove them based on resources and priorities. The Program Office collates the Strategic Guidance, IOs and approved tasks into that year's Program Plan, which is signed off by the NDs and serves to authorize the Program's work for the year.
- f. **Project Teams (PTs).** For each task that is approved, a PT is established by the task's respective CG/SG. Each PT is issued terms of reference (TOR) by the CG/SG Leader and populated, with the assistance of the National Coords, with national representatives. If authorized, PTs meet physically in the nation that has been authorized to host their meeting(s) during the year.
- g. **Progress Monitoring.** Throughout the year, PT Leaders apprise their CG/SG Leader of the PT's progress on the conduct of the task. In turn, CG/SG Leaders advise the NDs of the progress of their PTs in Jun/Jul (NDs' VTC), in Oct/Nov (NDs' meeting) and in Jan/Feb (NDs' VTC). At any of these opportunities or secretarially otherwise, a task can be adjusted or cancelled based on the recommendation of the CG/SG Leader and the approval of the NDs. Additionally, new tasks can be proposed and approved along the same lines.
- h. **Task Completion.** Upon completion of their task and in line with the deadline stated in their TOR, PTs submit their final product to the Program Office for dissemination, review, approval and/or ratification, depending on the requirements of the product. The PT is then disbanded.

### **Program Elements**

114. **Program Products.** ABCA products are formal outputs of data or documentation from the Program that are intended to enhance interoperability amongst the ABCA Armies. Documentation intended solely for management of the Program is not considered to be a product. ABCA products are owned by respective CGs/ SGs, who are responsible for their products' accuracy, currency, quality and relevance. The CGs/SGs are assisted by the Program Office, who acts as the configuration manager of the products. Types of ABCA products include:

- a. **ABCA Standard.** An ABCA Standard is a formal agreement that has been ratified by two or more of the ABCA Armies and that defines the levels of standardization or interoperability to be achieved and maintained in a specified materiel, procedural or technical area. [ABCA Standards were previously called Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAGs) under the old Program. Any Standard that currently exists as a QSTAG will not be redesignated.]
- b. **ABCA Publication.** An ABCA Publication is a document intended to inform ABCA Armies about materiel, procedural and/or technical interoperability matters. It does not require ratification by or compliance from the ABCA Armies. Examples of ABCA Publications are handbooks, guides and planning checklists. [ABCA Publications were previously called Quadripartite Advisory Publications (QAPs).]
- c. **ABCA Architecture.** An ABCA Architecture is a detailed, hierarchical description of a system that identifies the system's overall structure, the interaction and interconnection of its sub-components, and its operational processes.
- d. **ABCA Database.** An ABCA Database is a multi-use aggregation of data, relevant to enhancing the interoperability of the ABCA Armies and organized so that its contents can be readily accessed, managed and updated.
- e. **ABCA Report.** An ABCA Report is a formal paper that provides an account of an event, the analysis of data or a problem, or the discussion of a position or an issue.

115. **Biennial ABCA Activity.** An ABCA Activity can range from a field exercise (FTX), command post exercise (CPX), experiment, seminar wargame, seminar workshop, through to a technical demonstration. A major ABCA activity is held every two years, hosted by each Army in turn. The primary purpose of these biennial activities is to identify interoperability gaps and potential solutions, inform the development of ABCA products and foster understanding, cohesion and collaboration between ABCA Armies through collaboration and participation in the activity.

116. **Leveraged Exercises and Experiments.** In addition to the ABCA activities described above, the ABCA Armies may take advantage of other existing bilateral/multilateral exercises/experiments or agree to participate in remotely conducted experiments that can be used to achieve ABCA Program objectives. SG E2 maintains a database of national and multinational exercises and experiments in which one or more of the ABCA Armies is a participant. This database provides the Program and Armies with an awareness of activities that are potentially available to be leveraged. Such leveraging ranges from reviewing post-activity reports, through insertion of objectives, to direct participation in the activity. Of course, any leveraging intended by the Program and/or non-participating Armies is not guaranteed and must be requested from the host Army in accordance with the protocol required.

117. **Coalition Interoperability Lessons.** The Program exploits coalition lessons from operations, exercises and experiments, focusing on lessons related to interoperability between ABCA Armies. These lessons are processed as follows:

- a. **Collection.** The Program seeks to collect coalition lessons actively through the deployment of lesson collection teams and passively through the review of published reports. The Lessons National Points of Contact (NPOCs) and the SO1 COps are the key conduits for the collection of coalition lessons for the Program. SG E2 maintains a Lessons Critical Topic List (CTL) to help focus collection efforts.
- b. **Analysis.** Although the Program benefits from the collection and dissemination of raw data and observations, it is best served when analysis is conducted to process those data and observations into insights (i.e., trends) and lessons (i.e., proposed solutions). When appropriate, PTs are established or conferences are convened to conduct this analysis.
- c. **Dissemination.** Coalition lessons are collated by the Lessons NPOCs and passed to the SO1 COps and/or downloaded on the Coalition Operations Lessons Learned (COLL)

website run by the US Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL). Analyzed coalition lessons are provided where possible in the Program Inputs and at the Annual Meeting.

118. **ABCA Information Exchange List.** The ABCA Information Exchange List comprises information items (e.g., reports, documents) identified and cleared by the source Army for free access by the other ABCA Armies.

119. **Reciprocal Use of Materiel (RUM) Loans.** *BSA 64* makes provision for the loaning of equipment between ABCA Armies for use in test, evaluation, research, development or standardization activities that promote coalition interoperability. Although facilitated by *BSA 64*, RUM Loans are bilateral in nature. In the US, RUM Loans are carried out using Section 65 of the US *Arms Control Export Act*.

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## CHAPTER 2

### AIR AND SPACE INTEROPERABILITY COUNCIL

201. The Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC) is an active and productive international organization that has been working for five air forces (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States) since 1948 to improve coalition aerospace power effectiveness in both peace and war.

202. Each member nation supports ASIC with a small group of people from its flag rank National Directors down through staff and project officers at appropriate level and rank. All provide expertise to the organization and its working groups and bring back international information to national headquarters and operational commands. Much of the ASIC standardization effort, specifically the internationally adopted Air Standards (AIR STDs), is incorporated into the respective national documents.

#### Mission Statement

203. The mission of the ASIC is:

**to enhance current and future coalition warfighting capabilities through air and space power interoperability.'**

#### ASIC Objective

204. Through collective agreements, and in cooperation with other international standardization organizations, members will strive to ensure there will be no doctrinal, operational, technical, or materiel obstacle to full co-operation between the forces of the member nations, and to ensure the greatest possible economy of effort. Interoperability is the ability of coalition forces to train, exercise, and operate effectively together, in the execution of assigned missions and tasks. Within available resources, the ASIC objective of interoperability is achieved through:

- a. Standardization
- b. Validation
- c. Economical use of resources, and
- d. Exchange of information.

#### Standardization Principles.

205. Standardization is not an end in itself, but is a tool for increasing the operational effectiveness of coalition military forces. Its primary purpose is to achieve specified operational standardization requirements. International standardization agreements are implemented through national documents which should cross-reference the international agreement. There are three levels of standardization.

- a. **Compatibility.** The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfill relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.
- b. **Interchangeability.** The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfill the same requirements.
- c. **Commonality.** The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures, or equipment are used.

#### Validation

206. Validation assesses the extent to which ASIC member nations have achieved the specified operational standardization requirements and focuses on assessing the capability for combined air operations. Validation is conducted through the following activities:

- a. Analyzing the lessons identified/learned during operations and exercises;
- b. Assessing the relevance, adequacy and effectiveness of existing standards;
- c. Confirming that national implementing documents reflect ratified Air Standards; and
- d. Testing interoperability during exercises or operations.

## **Economical Use of Resources**

207. The ASIC provides opportunities for both formal and informal collaboration on issues of common interest to air forces, thereby sharing successes and avoiding duplication of effort. The following activities may be conducted where they improve national or coalition capabilities, while reducing overall costs:

- a. The loan of equipment through the Test Project Agreement (TPA) program;
- b. Collaborative activities not covered by other organizations (such as TTCP); and
- c. Standardization of equipment or procedures not directly related to combat operations, where this is expected to result in significant savings and/or improvements to flight safety.

## **Exchange of Information**

208. Formal and informal exchanges of information improve the operational effectiveness of national forces, which in turn improve the capability of coalition forces. The exchanges also contribute toward ASIC goals by:

- a. Enhancing interoperability where standardization is inappropriate or where individual national requirements preclude standardization;
- b. Determining the viability of proposed standardization projects; and
- c. Assisting in the development of subsequent Air Standards.

## **ORGANIZATION**

### **Management**

209. The ASIC nations have standardization representatives at three levels: National Directors - one or two star generals; the Management Committee – Lieutenant Colonel equivalents; and the Assistants for Standardization - Lieutenant Colonel or Major equivalents. Chairmanship of the ASIC and the Management Committee rotates after the National Director' meeting.

### **National Directors**

210. The ASIC Air Forces' Chiefs of Staffs have appointed a one or two star general to oversee national standardization matters; his post title is ASIC National Director. The National Directors meet annually to formulate policy and direct activities of the ASIC organization. The National Directors posts are:

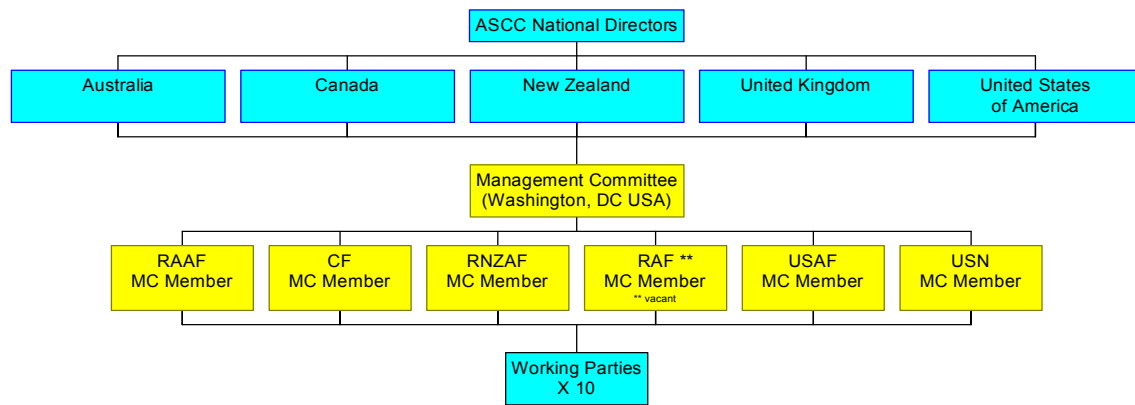
- a. Australia: Director General Aerospace Development.
- b. Canada: Director General Air Force Development.
- c. New Zealand: Deputy Chief of Air Force.
- d. United Kingdom: Director of Equipment Capability (Theatre Airspace).
- e. United States: Director of Operational Plans and Joint Matters

### **Management Committee**

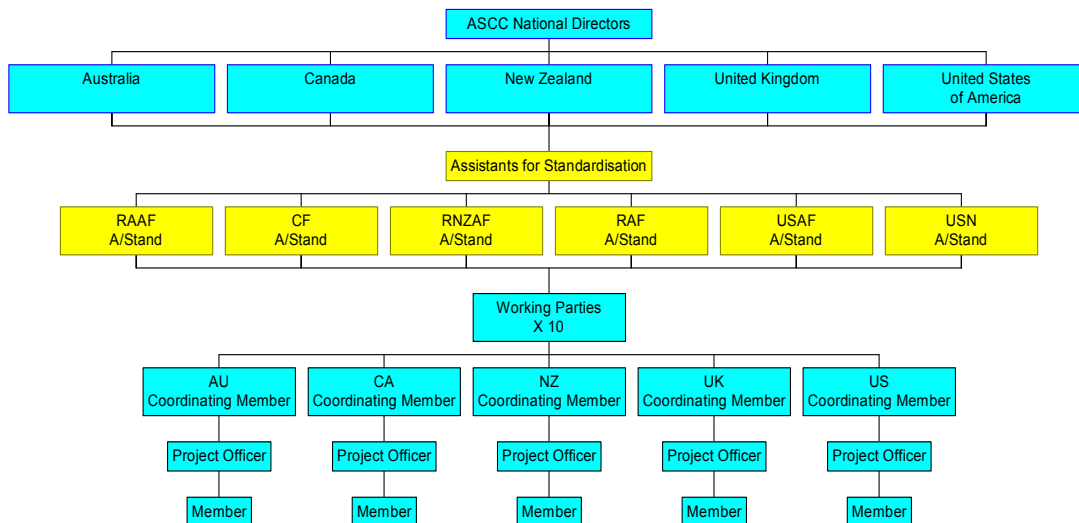
211. The National Directors' policies are implemented by the Management Committee (MC). The MC Members collectively function as an international secretariat and individually are Standing Chairmen for the organization's Working Parties. The MC is based in Washington DC.

### **Assistants for Standardization**

212. The Assistants for Standardization (A/Stands) are the coordinators of the national ASIC programme and their National Director's advisor and executive assistant on ASIC matters.



**Figure 2.1: ASIC International Organization**



**Figure 2.2: ASIC National Organization**

## Working Parties

213. The tasks of the ASIC are carried out by 10 specialist Working Parties (WP). The number of members attached to each WP varies from five to 60. The following is a list of current WPs and their directives:

**a. WP 15 – Aviation Fuels, Lubricants, Associated Products & Gases**

*Directive – To develop agreements governing the quality of aviation fuels, lubricants, associated products, gases and related equipment from origin to point of issue, to meet agreed ASIC operational standardization requirements.*

**b. WP 20 – Air Armament**

*Directive – To develop standards for the characteristics, design requirements, testing and installation of air armament to permit interoperability between member nations' air forces.*

**c. WP 25 – Aerospace Engineering, Maintenance and Logistics**

*Directive – To address the interoperability requirements of aircraft servicing, maintenance, engineering and logistic support (excluding armament and POL requirements), including related safety and environmental issues.*

**d. WP 44 – Air Transport Systems**

*Directive – To address the coalition capability requirements of military air transport systems.*

**e. WP 45 – Air Operations and Doctrine**

*Directive – To direct efforts that will lead to standardization of doctrine, concepts and related procedures to enhance joint and combined air operations. Additionally, WP45 is to take a pivotal role in providing guidance to the other ASIC WPs.*

**f. WP 61 – Aerospace Medicine, Life Support and Aircrew Systems**

*Directive – To progress standardization in the fields of aerospace medicine, life support and aircrew systems, in order to achieve and maintain relevant operational standardization requirements.*

**g. WP 70 – Mission Avionics**

*Directive - To promote interoperability in the areas of airborne communications, identification, mission planning and navigation systems in order to achieve specified operational standardization requirements.*

**h. WP 80 - Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance**

*Directive – To develop and maintain standards that support operational interoperability of the equipment and procedures used throughout the surveillance and reconnaissance cycle (tasking, collection, processing, exploitation and dissemination).*

**i. WP 84 – NBC Defensive Measures**

*Directive – To develop standards for member Air Forces to promote the interoperability of procedures, equipment and operational training criteria in the field of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense (NBCD) in military operations, jointly with the American, British, Canadian and Australian (ABCA) Quadripartite Working Group (QWG) on NBCD as appropriate.*

**j. WP 90 – Aeronautical Information, Airfield Facilities and Air Traffic Services**

*Directive – To standardize coalition capability requirements in the fields of aeronautical information (Flight Information Publications, aeronautical chart overprints and digital data), airfield facilities and air traffic services.*

## **Working Party Structure**

214. The Working Parties each have a Directive, Synopsis and a Management Plan to enable them to work within the overall guidelines and goals of the ASIC. At the national level, each Working Party has one Coordinating Member (CM) who is responsible to the Assistants for Standardization for national issues and to the Working Party Standing Chairman for actions arising from Working Party meetings. The Working Party may also have other Project Officers (POs).

## **Working Party Meetings**

215. As a rule, the Working Party members will meet for five days every 12-18 months, each nation taking turn to host the meeting. However, the majority of work is carried out by correspondence between the meetings. A detailed schedule of meetings is available on the ASIC [website](#).

## **Task Achievement**

216. The objectives of the ASIC are accomplished through the development of standardization agreements called Air Standards. Air Standards are developed by the Working Parties through Projects. Each Project has its own enabling objective and scope and is managed by a custodian or coordinator. The Coordinating Member of the nation assigned custody of a Project is responsible for its progression. The aim of a Project is to collect, collate and review similar information that will lead to the production of an AIR STD.



## CHAPTER 3

### AUSCANNZUKUS NAVAL C<sup>4</sup> ORGANISATION

#### Introduction

301. Early in World War II the lack of communications interoperability between Allied Forces became a matter of concern for all nations. During March 1941 the first high-level proposals to formally structure combined operations between the United States and the United Kingdom were considered. These discussions were the genesis of the current Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB). The origins of the AUSCANNZUKUS organization arose from dialogue between Admiral BURKE, USN, and Admiral Lord MOUNTBATTEN, in 1960. Their intention was to align naval communications policies, and prevent, or at least limit any barriers to interoperability with the imminent introduction of sophisticated new communications equipment. AUSCANNZUKUS matured to the current five-nation organization in 1980 when New Zealand became a full member. This organization is firmly established and liaises closely with Washington based management groups of the Combined Communication Electronics Board (CCEB), American, British, Canadian & Australian (ABCA (Army)), Air & Space Interoperability Council (ASIC (Air Force)) and The Technical Co-operation Program (TTCP).

#### Vision

302. The Organization's vision is:

**'To deliver battle winning maritime C4 Interoperability.'**

#### Strategies

303. AUSCANNZUKUS strategies are to:

- a. Establish C4 policy and standards.
- b. Identify C4 interoperability requirements and risks.
- c. Identify, develop and utilize new technologies.
- d. Exchange information on national C4 capabilities, plans, and projects.
- e. Leverage exercises, experiments and demonstrations to deliver capability.
- f. Inform and influence multi national defense fora.

#### Guiding Principles

304. The Guiding Principles developed by the Supervisory Board are designed to provide focus and definition to the Visions and Strategies.

- a. The focus of all activities is to be on the requirements of the naval warfighter.
- b. All knowledge-sharing initiatives are to aim at providing innovative options, which are affordable to all AUSCANNZUKUS navies.
- c. All relevant information is to be shared with appropriate joint and combined organizations.

#### Purpose

305. The purpose of AUSCANNZUKUS is to:

- a. Promote interoperability between member nations by formulating policy on agreed standards and minimum operational capabilities;
- b. Exchange information on issues of interoperability and information management;
- c. Provide a forum to highlight maritime C4 issues to national authorities.

#### Mission

306. The AUSCANNZUKUS organization's mission is:

**‘To foster knowledge sharing that enables the warfighter to successfully complete missions across the spectrum of joint and combined operations.’**

## **Organisation**

307. AUSCANNZUKUS is a consensus-based body with no authority to impose decisions on member nations. The organization was established under the auspices of the ABCANZ-5 Information Exchange Project. The ABCANZ-5 agreement expired on 21 May 1992 and its replacement, the Multilateral Master Military Information Memorandum of Understanding (M3IEM) Information Exchange Agreement (IEA) came into effect 18 April 1997. The M3IEM was in turn replaced by the Combined Joint Multilateral Master Military Information Exchange Memorandum of Understanding (CJM3IEM), which came into effect on the 29 June 2004. The CJM3IEM is available from the [AUSCANNZUKUS website](#).

308. The current AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C4 Organization consists of the Supervisory Board (SB) the C4 Committee (C4C), the Technical Working Group (TWG), the Permanent Support Coordination Group (PSCG) , and Ad Hoc Working Groups (AHWG), formed as required to progress specific tasks. (See Figure 3.1).

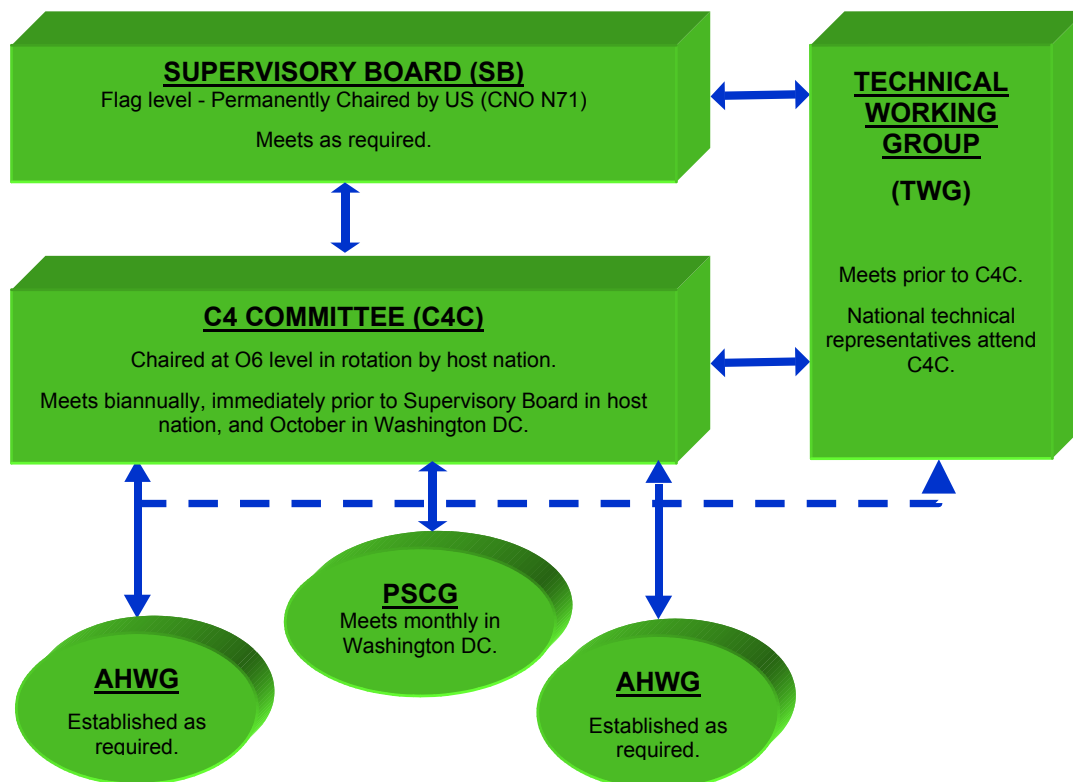
309. A flag level Supervisory Board drawn from national policy or operational requirements authorities heads the organization. The Supervisory Board meets as required to endorse policy and resource allocation proposed by the Command, Control, Communications and Computers Committee (C4C), and to provide top level guidance to the organization.

310. Subordinate to the SB is the C4C that meets biannually to address and resolve technical and operational interoperability issues in response to SB tasking. The C4C is responsible for establishing priorities and making recommendations to the SB to ensure essential elements for AUSCANNZUKUS interoperability are identified, addressed and resolved.

311. The TWG is responsible for providing technical support on operational interoperability issues to the SB and C4C. Technical support to the working groups is provided on an “as required basis”. Formal TWG meetings are held prior to and normally at the same location as the C4C meetings. TWG representatives provide the technical composition of the C4C.

312. The PSCG is responsible for the everyday business of AUSCANNZUKUS and the coordination of the SB and C4C agendas. Directed by the C4C, the PSCG are required to ensure the completion of all tasking in timely manner. Though liaison is encouraged at all levels of the organization, the PSCG is responsible for maintaining a close liaison with other Washington based interoperability fora with the aim of achieving enhanced operational effectiveness during joint and combined operations and the efficient use of limited resources. PSCG meetings are held in the Washington DC area as required, but normally every four to six weeks. Liaison Officers from other interoperability fora have a standing invitation to attend these meetings.

- a. Ad Hoc Working Groups may be formed to address specific interoperability issues in detail. Currently, three groups are established.
- b. AUSCANNZUKUS is served by a Permanent Secretary; the only permanently assigned member of the organization.



**Figure 3.1: AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C<sup>4</sup> Organizational Structure**

313. A summary of the AUSCANNZUKUS organization framework is at Figure 3.2.

314. The TWG, C4C and SB meetings are hosted on an annual rotation basis. A list of upcoming meetings, including location, can be found on the AUSCANNZUKUS [homepage](#).

315. The management of work undertaken by organization is coordinated using the AUSCANNZUKUS Work Plan. The Work Plan details objectives, tasks and sub tasks within the programme of work to support the organization's mission. The Work Plan is reviewed biannually by the C4C and endorsed annually by the SB. To support achievement of tasks and sub tasks within the Work Plan actions are formulated within a matrix. The Action Matrix, maintained by the Permanent Secretary, contains specific actions directed by various bodies within the organization.

| GROUP  | LOCATION                                  | CHAIRMAN  | TIMING  | MINIMUM REPRESENTATION  |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Supervisory Board (SB)</b>                          | Host nation                               | U.S. member   | Meets annually. Is convened immediately after first annual C4 Committee)                      | Principals<br>C <sup>4</sup> C Chairman                             |
| <b>C<sup>4</sup> Committee (C<sup>4</sup>C)</b>        | Host nation and Washington DC             | Incoming C <sup>4</sup> C Chairman<br>Changes o/c Apr/May meeting | Biannual meetings 5 days during Oct/ Nov (held in DC) & 4/5 days during Mar/Apr (prior to SB) | In accordance with Terms of Reference<br>All Working Group Chairmen |
| <b>Technical Working Group (TWG)</b>                   | Dependent on tasking and support required | Host nation   | As required. (Normally meets for 2/3 days prior to C <sup>4</sup> C)                          | In accordance with Terms of Reference                               |
| <b>Permanent Support and Coordination Group (PSCG)</b> | Washington DC                             | Incumbent of the OPNAV N7113 position                             | Monthly or as required  | In accordance with Terms of Reference                               |
| <b>Ad Hoc Working Groups (AHWG)</b>                    | As directed by parent body                | As directed by parent body  | As directed by parent body  | As directed by parent body  |

**Figure 3.2: The AUSCANNZUKUS Organization Framework**

316. The Action Matrix is updated regularly and promulgated as an enclosure to the PSCG minutes. The aim is always to identify interoperability issues, preferably well in advance, and seek solutions before they become problems. To this end, nations are responsible for identifying and bringing to the attention of the C4C key issues where non-interoperability could ensue from the implementation of new technology.

### **Publications/Correspondence**

317. Correspondence and dissemination of organizational information is primarily through the AUSCANNZUKUS [homepage](#), email and email exploders. Password protection has been instated to control access to some areas of the homepage. Classified information is disseminated via normal security procedures. The address for the Permanent Secretary is:

Permanent Secretary AUSCANNZUKUS  
OPNAV N71I33  
Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20350-2000

### **Liaison**

318. AUSCANNZUKUS recognizes the importance of liaison and actively encourages participation by other interoperability fora (e.g. MIC, CCEB, ABCA, ASIC, TTCP) at AUSCANNZUKUS working group meetings (e.g. PSCG, AHWGs). Briefings by other interoperability fora occur annually at the Oct C4C meeting with the PSCG Chairman providing an update at the Mar/Apr meeting. Flag level interaction is also considered important; therefore all fora are invited to brief at the SB. The SB encourages AUSCANNZUKUS attendance at all levels of other interoperability fora meetings, including the respective Principal meetings.

319. In December 1996 the first combined meeting of the Washington DC based interoperability fora (CCEB, ABCA, ASIC, AUSCANNZUKUS, TTCP) was convened. This meeting resulted in the initiation of the Multi-fora meetings now held tri-annually. The purpose of these meetings is to maintain an understanding at the working level of the efforts and issues being addressed by each of the organizations. In addition to the Multi-fora meetings, the PSCG appoints a Liaison Officer to the other interoperability bodies as detailed in Chapter 7.

320. In an effort to encourage a co-ordinated and co-operative approach to issues of mutual interest and concern, a non-binding Statement of Co-operation (SOC) was drafted and signed by the interoperability fora. The SOC acts purely as a symbol of our common desire to develop, maintain and enhance co-operation between the different organizations.

## CHAPTER 4

### COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS BOARD

#### Background and History

401. The Combined Communications-Electronics Board (CCEB) is a five-nation joint military communications-electronics (C-E) organization whose mission is the co-ordination of any military C-E matter that is referred to it by a member nation. The member nations of the CCEB are Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The CCEB Board consists of a senior Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) representative from each of the member nations. The members of the board are known as the CCEB Principals.

402. The first high-level proposals for a structure to formulate combined communications-electronics policy were exchanged between the UK and US in March 1941. These proposals led to the development of the Combined Communications Board (CCB) that held its first meeting under Lord Mountbatten in Washington, D.C. on 24 July 1942. CCB membership consisted of two representatives from the United States Army, two representatives from the United States Navy, three UK representatives and one representative each from Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The CCB grew to 33 sub-committees established to consider all communication specialist areas.

403. The CCB produced all combined communications-electronics publications used by the member nations. It also produced at that time more than two million additional copies, in 12 languages, for use by CCB allies. The work of the CCB continued after the war until 14 October 1949 when it was reduced in size and commitment with the formation of NATO and dissolution of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Organization. The United Kingdom Joint Communications Staff, Washington and the United States Joint Communications-Electronics Committee continued to meet on regular basis as the US-UK Joint Communications-Electronics Committee with representatives of Australia, Canada and New Zealand attending as appropriate.

404. Canada became a full member of the organization in 1951, Australia in 1969 and New Zealand in 1972 when the organization was renamed the Combined Communications-Electronics Board. In 1986 the CCEB broadened its TOR to include communication and information systems in support of command and control.

405. CCEB interoperability activities have always been coordinated with those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the US Military Communications Electronics Board (MCEB). Recently, increased attention is given to coalition C4 interoperability and provision of tangible deliverables intended to maximize coalition Warfighter effectiveness. This has led to a close relationship with the seven-nation Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC).

406. In 2001, the Vice/Deputy Chiefs of the CCEB nations agreed that the CCEB should take a leading role in facilitating coordination on C4 matters between the nations and their various single Service groups, clearly showing the high-level support that continues to be given to the CCEB in C4 interoperability coordination.

#### CCEB Purpose

407. In 2005, the CCEB Principals adopted the following purpose statement:

To enable interoperable C4 capabilities that make warfighters more effective in coalition operations by influencing capabilities, policies, procedures and radio spectrum that optimize information and knowledge.

#### Strategy for Achieving the Purpose

408. As the only joint or combined organization whose focus is entirely on Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) interoperability matters, the CCEB is uniquely positioned to provide C4 leadership within the joint and combined environment. The CCEB co-ordinates its C4 work with the single Service fora, TTCP, MIC and NATO. The CCEB may take the lead in issues, or provide expert technical support to single Service organizations. Where appropriate and when agreed, an individual CCEB country may be designated as lead nation on a particular issue. This may occur when a nation has the greatest or most pressing need to set a standard that is needed for a national project.

409. The CCEB focus is primarily at the strategic and operational levels. Responding to Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) guidance, the CCEB also has a responsibility to assist in addressing certain issues at the tactical level. Although this will usually be in areas that have joint and/or combined implications, there will be some issues that may be of interest to only one or several of the Services, such as tactical radio or strategic/tactical messaging interoperability.

410. Interoperability within the NATO alliance is an essential operational issue for three of CCEB's member nations. CCEB has had a major positive impact on NATO's wider coalition C4 (technical) interoperability through the generation and distribution of procedural documents titled Allied Communications Publications (ACPs). NATO and many other nations have come to depend upon ACPs for their communications operations. The CCEB has thus become a respected "communications standards" organization. Continued maintenance and generation of new ACPs in response to adoption of newer technologies by nations' militaries is a fundamental objective and "core competency" of CCEB, and vital to its relevancy in coalition operations.

## Resources

411. The CCEB has a permanent full-time staff of one officer - the Permanent Secretary (PermSec). All other personnel, including the Principals, members of the Executive Group (EG), the Washington Staff (WS), and all of the international members who work on issues of mutual concern, are drawn from national organizations on a part time basis.

412. The CCEB Strategic Plan and Management Plan provide details of specific tasks to be achieved, but the actual resource implications and their allocation must be planned for and provided by the participating nations.

## Organization

413. The nominated senior C4 Representatives of the individual national joint military C-E organizations are known as 'Principals'. The term "Board" is used to describe the collective Principals. The term 'CCEB' is used to describe the organization as a whole, which consists of component groupings: Principals; EG; WS; National Staff (NS); Working Groups (WGs) and Task Forces (TF).

414. The components groupings of the CCEB are as follows:

- a. Principals. The Principals influence their respective nations to further the goal of C4 interoperability and are responsible for providing the necessary national resources. The Board meets annually to review the past year and to give direction for future activities. Video teleconferences (VTC) are programmed as required to exchange information on specific issues. The Chair changes after each annual meeting in the order of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America.
- b. Executive Group (EG). The EG co-ordinates the development of the policy and planning, progresses combined C-E interoperability, and prioritizes and recommends allocation of resources. The EG meets formally three times a year. Under the Statement of Cooperation between the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) and the CCEB, the EG forms the nucleus of the MIC Network Multinational Interoperability Working Group (MIWG). The EG Chair is linked to the Board chair i.e. the Chair of both groups are provided by the same nation.
- c. Washington Staff (WS). The WS act for the Principals and the EG on matters not requiring Board or EG approval. The WS are the Washington DC based national representatives who are tasked individually in a manner determined by each nation and, to an extent determined within each nation, have national responsibility to their respective EG representative and Principal. The WS chair is agreed by the EG with the provision that the WS Chair is not from the nation that is the current Chairman of Principals. .
- d. National Staff (NS). The NS is a generic term to describe those staff members in national headquarters who function, to an extent determined within each nation, to support the Principal and national EG member on CCEB business. The NS do not meet as a formed body.
- e. Permanent Secretary (PermSec). The PermSec is the full-time CCEB staff member who co-ordinates the day to day business of the CCEB. The PermSec acts on behalf of and is tasked by the chairmen of the EG and the WS.

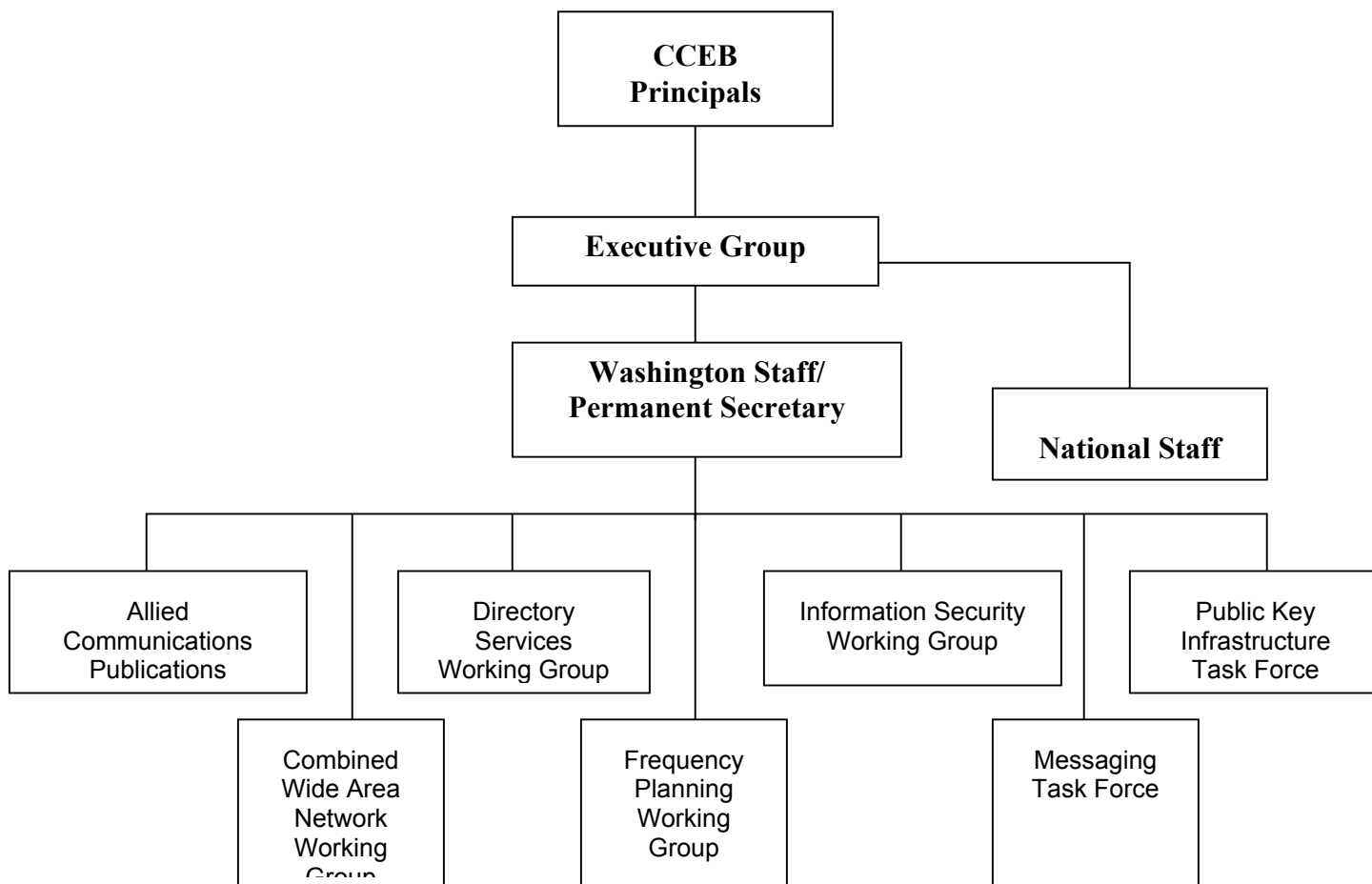
- f. Working Groups (WGs). A WG is established as a standing body to consider specific on-going areas of interest. The current WGs are:
  - (1) The Allied Communications Publications Working Group (ACPWG),
  - (2) The Combined Wide Area Network Working Group (CWAN WG),
  - (3) The Directory Services Working Group (DSWG),
  - (4) The Frequency Planning Working Group (FPWG), and
  - (5) The Information Security Working Group (INFOSEC WG).
- g. Task Forces (TFs). TFs are established to address a specific short-term issue. Currently, the CCEB has two TFs:
  - (1) The Messaging Task Force (MTF). This group seeks to facilitate implementation of an operational capability for secure exchange of ACP 123-based formal military messages, and
  - (2) The Public Key Infrastructure Task Force (PKI TF). This group seeks to facilitate the identification and resolution, in cooperation with other international fora as appropriate, of all PKI issues that impact now, or are foreseen to impact in the future, allied military information services within combined operational environments

#### **Liaison with other International Bodies**

415. As the CCEB is the organization responsible for enhancing joint interoperability of allied C4, an important role for the CCEB is to interact closely on C4 matters with the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC), NATO and other single Service and research organizations. To this end, the CCEB strongly promotes and encourages both formal and informal co-operative efforts with other joint and combined organizations. Wherever possible and when invited, the CCEB will be appropriately represented and will provide presentations at other groups' plenary meetings and subordinate group meetings (e.g. Multifora meetings).

#### **CCEB Hierarchy Diagram**

416. The CCEB hierarchy is shown in Figure 4.1. Decisions on the formation of new WGs and TFs are made by the EG.



**Figure 4.1: CCEB Hierarchy**



## CHAPTER 5

### MULTINATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY COUNCIL

#### Background

501. The Multinational Interoperability Council (previously referred to as the Six-Nation Council) was first proposed during a symposium entitled "C3I for the Coalition Task Force" held in October 1996. Participating countries were Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. One of the major recommendations of the October 1996 symposium was to establish a Six-Nation Council to provide oversight of coalition interoperability and assist the implementation of approved actions. A second recommendation was the formation of Multinational Working Groups to generate issues and recommendations for the Six-Nation Council.

502. At the inaugural meeting in October 1999, the Council members agreed to change the name from the Six-Nation Council to the MIC, establish a charter, and begin working issues in a more formalized fashion. It was also agreed that flag/general officers from the J3/Operations Branch **of each nation's national defense headquarters** should lead the MIC efforts, and that the name of the Multinational Working Groups be changed to Multinational Interoperability Working Groups (MIWGs). In May 2005, Italy became an official member nation of the MIC.

#### Purpose

503. The MIC is a multinational forum for identifying interoperability issues and articulating actions, which will contribute to more effective coalition operations. It is the senior operator-led forum for coordinating and facilitating resolution of those issues. While the initial work of the MIC focused on resolving information interoperability problems, the scope of the MIC has expanded to include other strategic and operational issues considered to be key to coalition operations.

#### Membership

504. The MIC is composed of senior operations, doctrine, logistics, concept development and experimentation, and C4I staff officers and officials from each of the member nations. It is desired that the MIC Principal be a flag/general officer from the operations branch of the MIC member nation's national defense staff, who may be accompanied by flag/general officer or equivalent officials from the plans/doctrine, policy and/or C4 branches.

#### Supporting Organizations

505. Multinational Interoperability Working Groups (MIWGs). The purpose of each functional MIWG is to explore problems in coalition interoperability, identify and clarify impediments, and prepare prioritized recommendations for approval by the Principals, for implementation by the MIC member nations. There are multiple MIWGs working various coalition interoperability issues. Each MIWG is task-oriented in its approach to resolving problems impeding coalition interoperability. MIWGs are comprised of representatives at the US O-5/O-6 level and NATO OF-4/OF-5 level from the member nations who present their national position in addressing the business of the MIC. Each nation has at least one representative at the table for a MIWG. Other staff members from agencies within their national defense staffs may attend to support their country's official representative. Each MIWG is functionally-oriented so the national representatives may change based on the specific task being addressed.

506. Executive Support Committee (EXCOM). The EXCOM assists the MIWG(s) in addressing actions when it is not feasible to convene a meeting of the entire MIWG. The EXCOM includes a representative of each Washington area defense attaché staff, and members of the MIC Executive Secretariat.

507. MIC Executive Secretariat (MIC ES). The MIC ES coordinates the routine business of the MIC and MIWGs and serves as the central point of contact. Additionally, the ES provides administrative support to: the annual Principals' meeting, the semi-annual MIWG meetings, and EXCOM meetings as needed.

#### Areas of Interest

508. A major focus of the MIC is the investigation of policy, doctrinal, and procedural impediments to information interoperability and to pursue solutions to these impediments. The perspective of the MIC is intended to represent that of the operational warfighter. Current areas of interest are: joint/coalition doctrine, collaborative planning, command and control concepts, logistics, information exchange

requirements, concept development and experimentation, information sharing of classified information, secure video-teleconferencing, and a combined wide area network.

### Relationships Among Member Nations

509. The member nations will be equal participants in the MIC, the MIWGs and the EXCOM. The host nation is responsible for conducting the Council session and leading discussion. Each nation will be encouraged to present its national perspectives on issues.

### Meeting Schedule

510. The MIWGs normally meet twice a year. The MIC Principals will meet annually, or more frequently as needed, to provide executive oversight to the activities of the MIWGs and to respond to actions and recommendations from the MIWGs. Ad Hoc meetings will normally be via teleconference or video teleconference (VTC).

### MIC Organization Diagram

511. The MIC organization diagram is shown in Fig 6.1

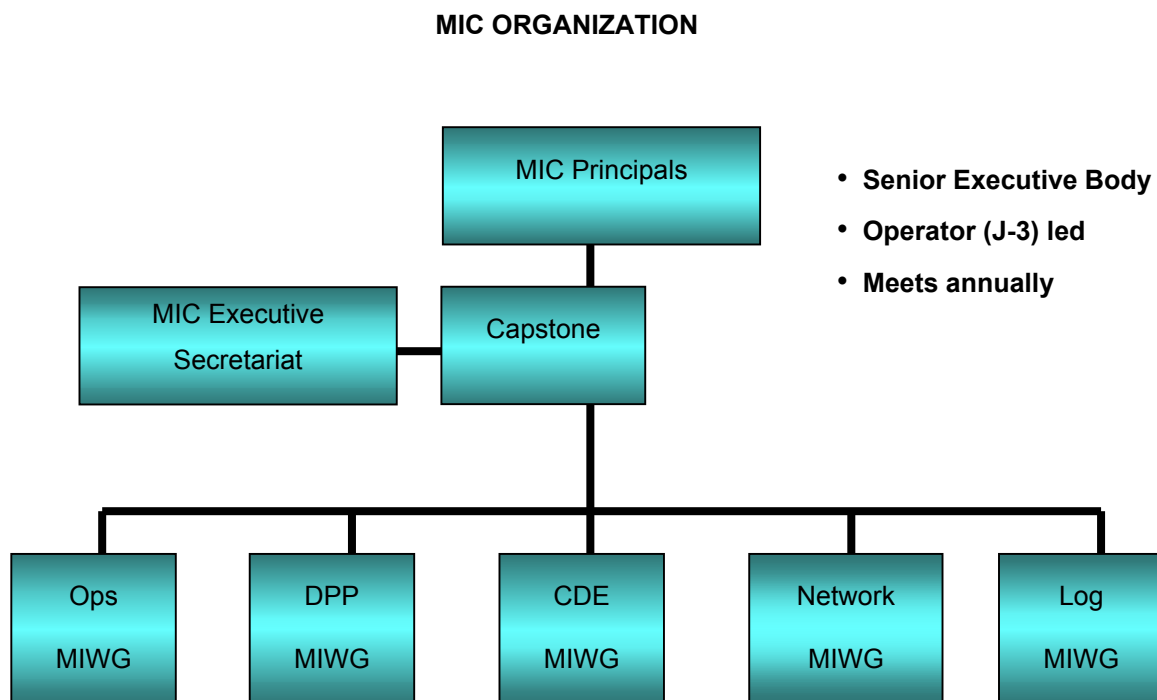


Figure 6.1 MIC Organization

## CHAPTER 6

### THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAM

#### INTRODUCTION

601. The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP) is a forum for Defense Science and Technology (S&T) collaboration between Australia (AUS), Canada (CA), New Zealand (NZ), the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US) that dates back to 1957. It is governed by its own Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and is probably the largest collaborative S&T organization in the world. The numbers below give some idea of the scale of TTCP:

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 5           | nations involved   |
| 11          | technology and systems Groups                                |
| 80          | Technical Panels and Action Groups                           |
| 170         | organisations involved                                       |
| 300         | active work strands  |
| 450         | sites involved   |
| 1,200       | scientists and engineers directly accessed                   |
| 6,000+      | scientists and engineers accessed in total                   |
| 500,000,000 | \$'s approximately of programs shared through TTCP per annum |

602. This is a short guide to TTCP and its objectives, organization, management and operation. It is designed for newcomers to TTCP who will be working with or within the organization and is intended to complement the more comprehensive "Policies, Organization and Procedures in Non-Atomic Military Research & Development" (POPNAMRAD) guidance document. POPNAMRAD is designed to address all aspects of how TTCP functions, what TTCP can and cannot do, and how you go about doing it. It includes various templates for reports and the like. It is effectively an extended translation and interpretation of the MOU.

#### OBJECTIVES & SCOPE

603. The aim of TTCP is to foster cooperation within the S&T areas needed for conventional (i.e. non-atomic) national defense. The purpose is to enhance national defense and reduce costs. To do this, it provides a formal framework which scientists and technologists can use to share information amongst one another in a quick and easy way. Collaboration within TTCP provides a means of acquainting the participating nations with each others' defense research and development programs so that each national program may be adjusted and planned in cognizance of the efforts of the other nations. This process avoids unnecessary duplication among the national programs, promotes concerted action and joint research to identify and close important gaps in the collective technology base, and provides nations with the best technical information available.

#### STRUCTURE

604. TTCP is a hierarchical structure with three basic levels:

- a. Level 1 is the strategic policy level and comprises three groups of personnel: Principals; Deputies; and Secretariat. Each nation has one representative to each of these groups, with the exception that the Australian Deputy also acts as the New Zealand Deputy. The Principals make up the Non-Atomic Military Research and Development (NAMRAD) Subcommittee. The Deputies and Secretariat are all based in Washington, DC, and collectively form the Washington Staff. Some nations also nominate one or more Executive Support staff to assist the Principals.
- b. Level 2 is the program planning and oversight level and currently contains eleven Groups, each focused on a particular technology or systems area. The Groups, which have a three-letter designator, contain an Executive Chair (EC, appointed from any one of the nations), up to five National Representatives (NRs, with one from each nation, although the EC may also act as a NR) and a number of Technical Advisors (TAs, if

required by the NRs). Each Group has one Deputy assigned to act as its Group Counselor (GC) who works with the Group to help communicate the Principals' strategic direction.

- c. Level 3 contains the bodies that sit under each Group and actually perform the collaborations. There are three types: semi-permanent Technical Panels (TPs); temporary Action Groups (AGs); and project-specific Project Arrangements (PAs). Technical Panels are designed to manage a continuing program of work and will generally oversee a number of subordinate activities. Each Group uses different terminology for such tasks. Action Groups are initiated to investigate a specific issue and on completion will recommend if and how any further work on the subject should be undertaken on a more permanent basis. Project Arrangements are a more binding form of cooperation used to support a specific project or a collaboration. Technical Panels and Action Groups have one formal Chair, drawn from one of the nations, plus one National Leader (NL, the Chair may double as a NL) and a number of Team Members from each participating nation.

605. Current Groups, Technical Panels, Action Groups and Project Arrangements are:

| Designator  | Title   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>AER</b>  | <b>Aerospace Systems Group</b>  |
| TP-1        | Aerospace Simulation and Operational Analysis                         |
| TP-2        | Rotorcraft Technologies and Operations                                |
| TP-3        | Propulsion and Power Systems  |
| TP-4        | Structures and Dynamics of Aerospace Vehicles                         |
| TP-5        | Fixed Wing Systems Aerodynamics                                       |
| TP-6        | Uninhabited Air Vehicle Systems                                       |
| AG-5        | Hypersonic Systems Technology   |
| AG-6        | Aircraft Sustainment and Cost of Ownership                            |
| AG-7        | Airborne Mission Systems  |
| PA-2/02/AER | Dynamic Response Suppression of Flexible Aircraft Structures          |
| PA-3/03/AER | Coalition Mission Training Development Using Distributed Simulation   |
| <b>C3I</b>  | <b>Command, Control, Communications and Information Systems Group</b> |
| TP-1        | Information Fusion  |
| TP-2        | Command Information Interfaces  |
| TP-6        | Space and UAV Communications Technology                               |
| TP-8        | Networking and Communications Technology                              |
| TP-11       | Information Assurance and Defensive Information Warfare               |
| AG-1        | Dynamic Planning and Execution  |
| AG-4        | Information Management  |
| <b>CBD</b>  | <b>Chemical, Biological and Radiological Defence Group</b>            |
| TP-4        | Medical Countermeasures Against Biological Agents                     |
| TP-9        | Hazard Assessment   |
| TP-10       | Detection of Biological Agents  |
| TP-11       | Low Burden CB Individual Protective Equipment                         |
| TP-12       | Chemical Toxicology   |
| TP-13       | Radiological Hazards  |

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| AG-50      | Decontamination   |
| AG-51      | Rapid Diagnostics   |
| AG-52      | Medical Countermeasures to Chemical Agents                        |
| <b>EWS</b> | <b>Electronic Warfare Systems Group</b>                           |
| TP-1       | Countermeasures to Advanced and Coherent Threats to Air Platforms |
| TP-2       | Communications Electronic Warfare                                 |
| TP-3       | Radar Countermeasures to Protect Surface Platforms                |
| TP-4       | Electronic Support Measures                                       |
| TP-5       | EO and IR Warning and Countermeasures                             |
| AG-5       | Net-Centric Communications Electronic Warfare                     |
| <b>HUM</b> | <b>Human Resources and Performance Group</b>                      |
| TP-2       | Training Technology   |
| TP-3       | Military Human Resources  |
| TP-7       | Human Systems Integration - Air                                   |
| TP-9       | Human Systems Integration - Maritime                              |
| TP-10      | Survival Psychology   |
| TP-11      | Human Aspects of Command  |
| TP-12      | Operational Health  |
| TP-13      | Psychological Health and Operational Effectiveness                |
| TP-14      | Protection & Sustainment of Physical & Cognitive Performance      |
| AG-22      | Non Lethal Weapons Personnel Incapacitating Effects Delivery      |
| AG-24      | Human Systems Integration - Land                                  |
| <b>JSA</b> | <b>Joint Systems and Analysis Group</b>                           |
| TP-1       | Land Systems  |
| TP-2       | Modelling and Simulation  |
| TP-3       | Joint Concepts and Analysis                                       |
| TP-4       | Systems Engineering for Defense Modernization                     |
| TP-5       | Dismounted Combatant Operations                                   |
| TP-6       | Science and Analysis Enablers for EBO                             |
| TP-7       | CD&E Sciences   |
| AG-13      | Fratricide Mitigation   |
| <b>LND</b> | <b>Land Systems Group (under development)</b>                     |
| <b>MAR</b> | <b>Maritime Systems Group</b>                                     |
| TP-1       | Maritime Command and Control Information Management               |
| TP-9       | ASW Systems and Technology  |
| TP-10      | Maritime ISTAR  |
| TP-13      | Maritime Mine Warfare   |
| AG-3       | Torpedo Defense   |
| AG-5       | Maritime Force Protection   |
| AG-6       | ForceNet Implications for Coalitions                              |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| AG-7        | Automated Damage Control  |
| <b>MAT</b>  | <b>Materials and Processes Technology Group</b>                   |
| TP-1        | Metals and Ceramics Technology and Performance                    |
| TP-5        | Non-Destructive Evaluation for Asset Life Extension and Integrity |
| TP-6        | Polymers, Adhesives and Coatings                                  |
| TP-7        | Composites, Technology and Performance                            |
| TP-8        | Energy Sources and Storage  |
| AG-11       | Nano-materials and Their Defense Relevance                        |
| AG-13       | Biotechnological Advances to Materials and Sensing Systems        |
| <b>SEN</b>  | <b>Sensors Group</b>  |
| TP-1        | Multi-Sensor Integration  |
| TP-2        | Signal/Image Processing   |
| TP-3        | Radar Systems and Technology                                      |
| TP-4        | EO Sensor Systems   |
| TP-5        | Technology for Laser Systems                                      |
| TP-6        | Radar Detection   |
| TP-7        | Acoustic Sensors  |
| AG-7        | Maritime Sensor Integration Experiment (MARSIE)                   |
| AG-8        | Sensors for Land Mine Detection                                   |
| AG-9        | Sensors for Urban Operations                                      |
| PA-1/02/SEN | Tropospheric Refraction and Propagation Modelling                 |
| <b>WPN</b>  | <b>Conventional Weapons Technology Group</b>                      |
| TP-1        | Terminal Effects  |
| TP-2        | Launch and Flight Dynamics  |
| TP-4        | Energetic Materials and Propulsion Technologies                   |
| TP-7        | Guidance, Control and Fusing Technologies                         |
| TP-8        | Network Enabled Weapon Systems                                    |
| AG-23       | Enhanced Blast and Blast Effects                                  |

## MANAGEMENT

606. TTCP operates by sharing the output from national S&T programs for the greater benefit of the participating nations. It is therefore fundamentally a bottom-up organization with collaborations only occurring where national programs and a willingness to cooperate already exist. The role of the Principals and NRs in managing TTCP therefore takes two forms: directing collaborations within areas where suitable national programs already exist; and directing their own national programs in order to provide the basis for future TTCP collaborations. TTCP is thus a best endeavours organization and can only be as good as the underpinning national programs. If you think that TTCP might be a useful vehicle for a collaboration that you wish to start, you should contact the Secretariat or the relevant NR / NL for advice. They will be able to suggest how best to incorporate the work into an existing or new TTCP activity, if appropriate.

## MEETING CYCLE

607. TTCP operates on an annual cycle, anchored by the yearly meeting of the Principals, known as NAMRAD and typically held around October. This is the point at which the Principals provide strategic direction to TTCP, reviewing the Groups' programs, issuing guidance on their future direction and

addressing overall TTCP management issues. In advance of the NAMRAD meeting, each Group will hold its own annual meeting generally between May and July, whilst Level 3 bodies meet as required throughout the year. NAMRAD is hosted by each nation on a four-yearly cycle, with AUS and NZ jointly hosting one leg. Group Annual Meetings generally also rotate through different nations, but there is no formal requirement for this and the choice of venue is left to the discretion of the participants.

## **WEBSITES AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS**

608. The majority of TTCP's work is at low levels of classification but information up to Secret is routinely exchanged and this can be extended to Top Secret under certain circumstances. TTCP currently uses three internet-based systems and one classified system to assist trans-national communication. As much TTCP work does have some level of sensitivity attached, even if it is nominally unclassified, the secure systems should be used in preference to unprotected email where appropriate. A short explanation of each system follows.

609. A publicly accessible website at <http://www.dtic.mil/ttcp> provides an unclassified overview of TTCP, its roles and its management, along with introductory guides for participants and TTCP templates.

610. A dedicated TTCP SSL-protected web-based email system at <https://ttcp.dstl.gov.uk/horde> enables personnel to exchange unclassified but sensitive information.

611. A password-controlled test system is available at <https://www.ttcp.drdc-rddc.gc.ca>. The website will eventually contain working areas for each body and activity. It will also be the definitive TTCP reference site, including all unclassified reports, guidance, templates and the like. In due course, this system will also incorporate the TTCP Webmail function.

612. The Griffin network connects the Secret-level email systems of the five nations and thereby allows the transmission of information classified at up to Secret between group members. Accounts need to be applied for through national channels. National Secretariat members can assist.

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## CHAPTER 7

### WASHINGTON-BASED STAFF CONTACT DETAILS

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| UK<br>[civilian]  | Ms Heather Webb      | SO(A)<br>Agreements  | 703-588-6557 | <a href="mailto:soa.abca@hqda.army.mil">soa.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>             |
| CA<br>[clerk]     | WO Linda Turnbull    | CC<br>Webmaster  | 703-588-6555 | <a href="mailto:psocc.abca@hqda.army.mil">psocc.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>         |

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| AU                  | WGCDR Rod Dawson           | Standing Chairman<br>WP 25/44/90<br><b>AUSCANNZUKUS,</b>     | 703 696 8452         | <a href="mailto:asccmcas@pentagon.af.mil">asccmcas@pentagon.af.mil</a>                         |
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| USAF                | LtCol Addison 'Bull' Tower | Standing Chairman WP<br>45/80<br><b>MIC, NATO, Multifora</b> | 703 696 8422         | <a href="mailto:asccmcus@pentagon.af.mil">asccmcus@pentagon.af.mil</a>                         |
| USN                 | CDR Gil Miller             | USN A/Stand and MC   | 703 614 2862         | <a href="mailto:gilbert.miller@navy.mil">gilbert.miller@navy.mil</a>                           |
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## AUSCANNZUKUS Permanent Support & Coordination Group

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## CCEB

<http://www.jcs.mil/j6/cceb/>

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| AU Army             | LtCol Steven Lee          | Washington Staff<br><b>ABCA, CWID</b>   | 202 797 3276<br>(202 797 3200) | <a href="mailto:Steven.Lee1@defence.gov.au">Steven.Lee1@defence.gov.au</a>           |
| CA Army             | LCol Steve Moritsugu      | Washington Staff, <b>TTCP</b>   | 202 682 7641<br>(202 682 7643) | <a href="mailto:moritsugu.sm@forces.gc.ca">moritsugu.sm@forces.gc.ca</a>             |
| NZ Navy             | LCdr Danny Kaye           | Washington Staff<br><b>AUSCANNZUKUS,<br/>CFBLNet, CWID, MIC<br/>EXCOM, MSAB</b>     | 202 328 4808<br>(202 682 9238) | <a href="mailto:cceo@nzdsdswashington.com">cceo@nzdsdswashington.com</a>             |
| UK Air<br>Force     | Wg Cdr Alan Codling       | Chair Washington Staff<br><b>ASIC, MIC Network<br/>MIWG, MULTI-FORA</b>             | 202 588 6827<br>(202 588 7871) | <a href="mailto:acodling@moduk.org">acodling@moduk.org</a>                           |
| US Marines          | Lt Col Kevin Kelly        | Washington Staff<br><b>ICCWG, NATO</b>  | 703 614 7922<br>(703 693 3322) | <a href="mailto:Kevin.Kelly@js.pentagon.mil">Kevin.Kelly@js.pentagon.mil</a>         |
| NZ Air<br>Force     | SQNLDR Warren<br>Quennell | Permanent Secretary<br><b>CFBLNet, MIC Network<br/>MIWG Secretary, NATO<br/>ACP</b> | 703 614 4684<br>(703 693 3322) | <a href="mailto:warren.quennell@js.pentagon.mil">warren.quennell@js.pentagon.mil</a> |

## MIC

<http://www.jcs.mil/j3/mic/index.html>

| COUNTRY/<br>SERVICE | INCUMBENT            | POSITION/ LIAISON              | PHONE<br>(Facsimile)           | EMAIL  |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| US JS J3            | Col Charles Pattillo | Chairman<br>Capstone MIWG      | 703 614 9348<br>(703 614 9347) | <a href="mailto:charles.pattillo@js.pentagon.mil">charles.pattillo@js.pentagon.mil</a> |
| GE                  | Lt Col Stephan Mayer | Permanent Secretary/<br>MIC ES | 703 692 4917<br>(703 614 9347) | <a href="mailto:stephan.mayer@js.pentagon.mil">stephan.mayer@js.pentagon.mil</a>       |
| US JS J3            | LtCol Mike Cuccio    | Ops MIWG Chairman/<br>MIC ES   | 703 692 4916<br>(703 614 9347) | <a href="mailto:michael.cuccio@js.pentagon.mil">michael.cuccio@js.pentagon.mil</a>     |
| US JS J3            | Mr. Ron Forrester    | MIC ES/<br>Ops MIWG Secretary  | 703 614 9349<br>(703 6149347)  | <a href="mailto:ronald.forrester@js.pentagon.mil">ronald.forrester@js.pentagon.mil</a> |

## TTCP

<http://www.dtic.mil/ttcp>

| COUNTRY/<br>SERVICE | INCUMBENT                 | POSITION/<br>LIAISON | PHONE<br>(Facsimile)           | EMAIL  |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| AU                  | Ms Louise Barrington      | AU Secretariat       | 202 797-3380<br>(202 979 1838) | <a href="mailto:louise.barrington@defence.gov.au">louise.barrington@defence.gov.au</a> |
| CA                  | Dr Richard Morchat        | CA Secretariat       | 202-682-7651<br>(202-682-7656) | <a href="mailto:morchat.r@forces.gc.ca">morchat.r@forces.gc.ca</a>                     |
| NZ                  | WGCdr Richard<br>Marshall | NZ Secretariat       | 703 696 8453<br>(703 696 5499) | <a href="mailto:ascmcnz@pentagon.af.mil">ascmcnz@pentagon.af.mil</a>                   |
| UK                  | Mr Clive Billiald         | UK Secretariat       | 202 588-6728<br>(202 588 7873) | <a href="mailto:clive.billiald@moduk.org">clive.billiald@moduk.org</a>                 |
| US                  | Mr Peter Kicos            | US Secretariat       | 703 604 0285<br>(703 604 0293) | <a href="mailto:peter.kicos@osd.mil">peter.kicos@osd.mil</a>                           |

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## CHAPTER 8

### MULTIFORA MEETING SCHEDULE

#### ABCA 12-MONTH MEETING SCHEDULE

| Group                                       | 1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Jan-Mar | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Apr-Jun          | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Jul-Sep | 4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Oct-Dec                |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Executive Council                           |                                     | Annual Meeting<br>(to be confirmed)          |                                     |  |
| National Directors                          | VTC<br>Feb                          | Annual Meeting<br>24-31 Mar<br>Edinburgh, UK | VTC                                 | Board Meeting<br>Oct<br>US                         |
| Capability Groups<br>Support Groups         | VTC<br>Feb<br>(Group Leaders only)  | Annual Meeting<br>24-31 Mar<br>Edinburgh, UK | VTC<br>(Group Leaders Only)         | Board Meeting<br>Oct<br>US<br>(Group Leaders Only) |
| Project Teams                               | Various                             |  | Various                             | Various  |
| ABCA 2006 Exercise<br>Ex RAINBOW SERPENT 06 |                                     | PC4<br>8-19 May<br>Melbourne, AS             |                                     | Ex RS06<br>9-29 Sep<br>Puckapunyal, AS             |

## ASIC 12-MONTH MEETING SCHEDULE

ASIC is currently undergoing transformation. 2006 meeting schedules yet to be determined.

| <b>WP No / SCh / DSCh</b>  | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Qtr 2006</b> | <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2006</b> | <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr 2006</b>   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Qtr 2006</b> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Title</b>   | <b>Jan-Mar</b>                 | <b>Apr-Jun</b>                 | <b>Jul-Sep</b>                   | <b>Oct-Dec</b>                 |
| <b>15 (CA/AU)</b><br><b>Aviation, Fuels, Lubricants,</b><br><b>Associated Products &amp; Gases</b>                       |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>20 (CA/NZ)</b><br><b>Air Armament</b>   |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>25 (AU/USN)</b><br><b>Aerospace Engineering,</b><br><b>Maintenance and Logistics</b>                                  |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>44 (AU/USAF/ NZ)</b><br><b>Air Transport Systems</b>  |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>45 (USAF/AU)</b><br><b>Air Operations and</b><br><b>Doctrine</b>  |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>61 (NZ/CA)</b><br><b>Aerospace Medicine, Life</b><br><b>Support and Aircrew Systems</b>                               |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>70 (NZ/AU)</b><br><b>Mission Avionics</b>   |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>80 (NZ/USN)</b><br><b>Intelligence, Surveillance and</b><br><b>Reconnaissance</b>                                     |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>84 (CA/USAF)</b><br><b>NBC Defensive Measures</b>   |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>90 (AU/USAF)</b><br><b>Aeronautical Information,</b><br><b>Airfield Facilities and Air</b><br><b>Traffic Services</b> |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>C4 WG (US/AU)</b>   |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>ASIC</b><br><b>MC-A/STAND Meeting National</b><br><b>Directors Meeting</b>  |                                |                                |                                  |                                |
| <b>MC Meetings</b>   | <b>18 Jan, 16 Feb, 16 Mar</b>  | <b>20 Apr, 18 May, 15 Jun</b>  | <b>20Jul, 17 Aug, 21<br/>Sep</b> | <b>19 Oct, 16 Nov, 14 Dec</b>  |

### AUSCANNZUKUS 12-MONTH MEETING SCHEDULE

| <b>Board/Committee/<br/>Working Group meeting</b>   | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Jan-Mar</b>       | <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Apr-Jun</b>  | <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Jul-Sep</b> | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Oct-Dec</b>            |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Supervisory Board</b>  |  | <b>SB 22<br/>22-24 May 06<br/>Quebec City, CA</b>   |  |   |
| <b>Command, Control,<br/>Communications and<br/>Computers Committee<br/>(C4C)</b>                       |  | <b>C4C 06/1 Part 1<br/>15-18 May 06<br/>Quebec City, CA<br/>C4C 06/1 Part 2<br/>25 May 05<br/>Quebec City, CA</b> |  | <b>C4C 06/2<br/>24-27 Oct 06<br/>Crystal City, VA</b> |
| <b>Technical Working Group<br/>(TWG)</b>  |  | <b>TWG 06/1(a)<br/>9-10 May 06<br/>Ottawa, CA<br/>TWG 06/1(b)<br/>12 May 06<br/>Quebec City, CA</b>               |  | <b>TWG 06/2<br/>18-21 Oct 06<br/>Crystal City, VA</b> |
| <b>Permanent Support and<br/>Coordination Group<br/>(PSCG)<br/>(all meetings in<br/>Washington, DC)</b> | <b>1 day each in<br/>Jan/Feb/Mar</b>             | <b>1 day each in<br/>Apr/May/Jun</b>  | <b>1 day each in<br/>Jul/Aug/Sep</b>       | <b>1 day each in<br/>Oct/Nov/Dec</b>                  |
| <b>Operational Working<br/>Group<br/>(OWG)</b>  |  | <b>OWG 06/1<br/>8-12 May 06<br/>Quebec City, CA</b>   |  | <b>OWG 06/2<br/>18-21 Oct 06<br/>Crystal City, VA</b> |
| <b>Network Working Group<br/>(NWG)</b>  | <b>NWG 06/1<br/>27-31 Mar 06<br/>Victoria BC</b> |   |  |   |
| <b>Trident Warrior<br/>(Experimentation Working<br/>Group)</b>  | <b>EWG 06/1<br/>6-10 Feb 06<br/>Canberra AU</b>  | <b>EWG 06/2<br/>20-24 Mar 06<br/>Victoria BC</b>  |  | <b>TW06 FPC<br/>19-21 Oct 05<br/>San Diego</b>        |

### CCEB 12-MONTH MEETING SCHEDULE

| <b>Title of<br/>Panel, WG or WP meeting</b>     | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Jan-Mar</b>                | <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Apr-Jun</b>         | <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Jul-Sep</b>              | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Oct-Dec</b>      |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Principals Meetings</b>                      |   | <b>P36M<br/>15-18 May<br/>Williamsburg VA, USA</b> |   | <b>Principals VTC Nov tbc</b>                   |
| <b>Executive Group (EG)<br/>Meetings</b>        | <b>EG27<br/>27 Feb – 3 Mar 06<br/>Sydney AU</b>           | <b>EG28<br/>8-12 May 06<br/>Washington DC</b>      | <b>EG29<br/>25-29 Sep 06 tbc<br/>tba</b>                |   |
| <b>EG with MIC or Network<br/>MIWG Meetings</b> | <b>Network MIWG 18<br/>20-24 Mar 06<br/>San Diego, US</b> |  | <b>Network MIWG 19<br/>18-22 Sep 06<br/>Norfolk, US</b> |   |
| <b>ACP WG</b>                                   | <b>CL9<br/>13-17 Feb 06<br/>Auckland, NZ</b>              |  | <b>CL10<br/>18-22 Sep 06<br/>Norfolk, US</b>            |   |
| <b>CWAN WG</b>                                  | <b>CL9<br/>13-17 Feb 06<br/>Auckland, NZ</b>              |  | <b>CL10<br/>11-15 Sep 06<br/>tbc</b>                    |   |
| <b>Directory Services WG</b>                    | <b>CL9<br/>13-17 Feb 06<br/>Auckland, NZ</b>              |  | <b>CL10<br/>11-15 Sep 06<br/>tbc</b>                    |   |
| <b>INFOSEC WG</b>                               | <b>CL9<br/>13-17 Feb 06<br/>Auckland, NZ</b>              |  | <b>CL10<br/>11-15 Sep 06<br/>tbc</b>                    |   |
| <b>Messaging TF</b>                             | <b>CL9<br/>13-17 Feb 06<br/>Auckland, NZ</b>              |  | <b>CL10<br/>11-15 Sep 06<br/>tbc</b>                    |   |
| <b>PKI TF</b>                                   | <b>CL9<br/>13-17 Feb 06<br/>Auckland, NZ</b>              |  | <b>CL10<br/>11-15 Sep 06<br/>tbc</b>                    |   |
| <b>FP WG</b>                                    |   |  |   |   |
| <b>Washington Staff</b>                         | <b>C388M, Jan<br/>C389M, Feb<br/>C390M, Mar</b>           | <b>C391M, Apr<br/>C392M, May<br/>C393M, Jun</b>    | <b>C394M, Jul<br/>C395M, Aug<br/>C396M, Sep</b>         | <b>C397M, Oct<br/>C398M, Nov<br/>C399M, Dec</b> |



### MIC 12-MONTH MEETING SCHEDULE

| <b>Title of Panel, WG or WP meeting</b> | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Jan-Mar</b>    | <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Apr-Jun</b>     | <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Jul-Sep</b> | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Qtr 2006<br/>Oct-Dec</b> |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Principals meetings</b>              |   | <b>MIC 2006<br/>05-08 June<br/>London, GBR</b> |  | <b>VTC<br/>13 Dec 2006</b>                 |
| <b>Capstone MIWG</b>                    | <b>MIWGs 20-24Mar 06<br/>San Diego, CA</b>    | <b>09 June<br/>London, GBR</b>                 | <b>MIWGs 18-22 Sep 06<br/>tbd</b>          | <b>CAPSTONE<br/>13-17 Nov 06<br/>FRA</b>   |
| <b>Network MIWG</b>                     | <b>MIWGs 20-24- Mar 06<br/>San Diego, CA,</b> |  | <b>MIWGs 18-22 Sep 06<br/>tbd</b>          |  |
| <b>Ops MIWG</b>                         | <b>MIWGs 20-24- Mar 06<br/>San Diego, CA,</b> |  | <b>MIWGs 18-22 Sep 06<br/>tbd</b>          |  |
| <b>DPP MIWG</b>                         | <b>MIWGs 20-24- Mar 06<br/>San Diego, CA,</b> |  | <b>MIWGs 18-22 Sep 06<br/>tbd</b>          |  |
| <b>CDE MIWG</b>                         | <b>MIWGs 20-24- Mar 06<br/>San Diego, CA,</b> |  | <b>MIWGs 18-22 Sep 06<br/>tbd</b>          |  |
| <b>Logistics MIWG</b>                   | <b>MIWGs 20-24- Mar 06<br/>San Diego, CA,</b> |  | <b>MIWGs 18-22 Sep 06<br/>tbd</b>          |  |

# TTCP 12-MONTH MEETING SCHEDULE

| Group Meeting | 1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Jan-Mar | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Apr-Jun | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Jul-Sep | 4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr 2006<br>Oct-Dec  |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| C3I           |                                     | 8-12 May 06<br>UK                   |                                     |                                      |
| CBD           |                                     | 16-18 May 06<br>CA                  |                                     |                                      |
| MAR           |                                     | 22-26 May 06<br>AUS                 |                                     |                                      |
| JSA/LND       |                                     | May/Jun 06<br>CA                    |                                     |                                      |
| MAT           |                                     | 5-9 Jun 06<br>UK                    |                                     |                                      |
| SEN           |                                     | 5-9 Jun 06<br>AUS                   |                                     |                                      |
| WPN           |                                     | 5-9 Jun 06<br>AUS                   |                                     |                                      |
| EWS           |                                     | 19-23 Jun 06<br>CA                  |                                     |                                      |
| HUM           |                                     | 19-23 Jun 06<br>US                  |                                     |                                      |
| AER           |                                     |                                     | 10-14 Jul 06<br>CA                  |                                      |
| NAMRAD        |                                     |                                     |                                     | Week of 30 Oct or<br>6 Nov 06 in AUS |

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